

15-57-12-16804

The Stratigraphy of the Oligocene-Miocene Deposits (Cont.)

calcareous clays with globerigina and miliolids; the Chokrak horizon, sandy clays with layers of sands, containing spirialid pteropods and foraminifers; the Karagan horizon, clays with layers of sand and marl, containing numerous spaniodontellids and otolithic fish); and the Konka horizon, calcareous clays with a rather variable foraminiferal content. The Sarmatian series contains three horizons in all. The lower Sarmatian contains two facies: deep-water clays on the northeast and littoral sands on the southwest. A variety of molluscs and foraminifers is found in this horizon. The middle Sarmatian is divided into two parts. The lower consists of deep-water clay (Cryptomactra) beds with miliolids; the upper contains shallow-water sandstones with molluscs and nonionids. The upper Sarmatian contains a lower clay unit (the Rostov horizon) and an upper littoral shallow-water unit, consisting of limestones, sandstones, and conglomerates (the Kherson horizon). The Meotian series, composed of clays with otolithic fish and diatoms, has been identified only at Sovetabad.

Card 2/2

V. A. Krasheninnikov

VOROSHILOVA, A. G. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Stratigraphy and fauna of
ostracoda of ~~the~~ Miocene deposits in Kobystan." Baku, 1957. 24 pp, 20 cm.
(Acad Sci Azerbaijan SSR. Inst of Geology im Academician I. M. Gubkin.
Azerbaijan Sci Res Inst for Extraction of Petroleum. Min of Petroleum Industry
Azerbaijan SSR). 100 copies. (KL, 13-57, 97)

-11-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5

VOROSHILOVA, A.G.

Ostracoda of the middle Sarmatian in the Caspian Sea region of
Azerbaijan. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.10:4-6 0 '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Caspian Sea region--Ostracoda, Fossil)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

VOROSHILOVA, A.G.

POBEDINA, V.M.; VOROSHILOVA, A.G.; RYBINA, O.I.

Stratigraphy of Miocene deposits of Kebystan. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR
no. 7:67-77 Jl '55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Kebystan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

*VOROSHILOVA, Anastasiya Grigor'yevna;
POBEDINA, Valentina Mikhaylovna; RYBINA, Il'ga Ivanovna; KUZNETSOVA, Zoya Vasill'yevna; ALIZADE, K.A..
prof., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; GONCHAROV, I.A., red.izd-va.*

[Handbook on the microfauna of the Middle and Upper Miocene
deposits in Azerbaijan] Spravochnik po mikrofaune sredne- i
verkhnemiotsenovykh otlozhenii Azerbaidzhana. Baku, Azerbaidzhans-
koe gos.izd-vo neft.i nauchno-tekhnik.lit-ry, 1956. 188 p.
(MIRA 11:1)

(Azerbaijan--Paleontology)

VOROSHILOVA, A. P.

USER/Metals

Steel, Chromium-Nickel Vanadium
Magnetism

Oct 48

"Magnetic Control of Quality of Heat Treatment of Articles Made From Chrome-Nickel Vanadium Steel," N. N. Mikhayev, P. N. Zhukova, A. P. Voroshilova, Inst Phys of Metals, Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, 7 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 10

Studies relation of magnetic and electric properties of 20KhNFA and EKhTV chrome-nickel vanadium steel to temperature of annealing and tempering. Establishes possibility of control of the quality of annealing and tempering articles made from EKhTV chrome-nickel vanadium steel by measuring magnetic and electric properties.

PA 28/49T102

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5

VORONILLOVA, A. P.
M. N. MIKHEEV, Zavod Lab, 1948, 14, 1210-1216

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5

VOROSHILOVA, A. P.

M. N. MIKHEEV, Zavod Leb, v. 14, Oct. 1948, p. 1210-1216

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

VOROSHILOVA, A. P.

M. N. MIKHAEV, Zavod Lab, v. 14, Oct. 1948, p. 1210-1216

VOROSHILOVA, G.I.

Structure of the apical cone and the development of the leaf
of soy bean. Bot. zhur. 49 no.9:1329-1335 S '64.

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(MIRA 17:12)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5

VOROSHILOVA, G. I.

Structure of embryo and seedling of the wild and cultivated soybean
of the Far East. Vest. LGU 19 no.9:45-51 '64. (MIHA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

VOROSHILOVA, I.A., red.; BALDINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

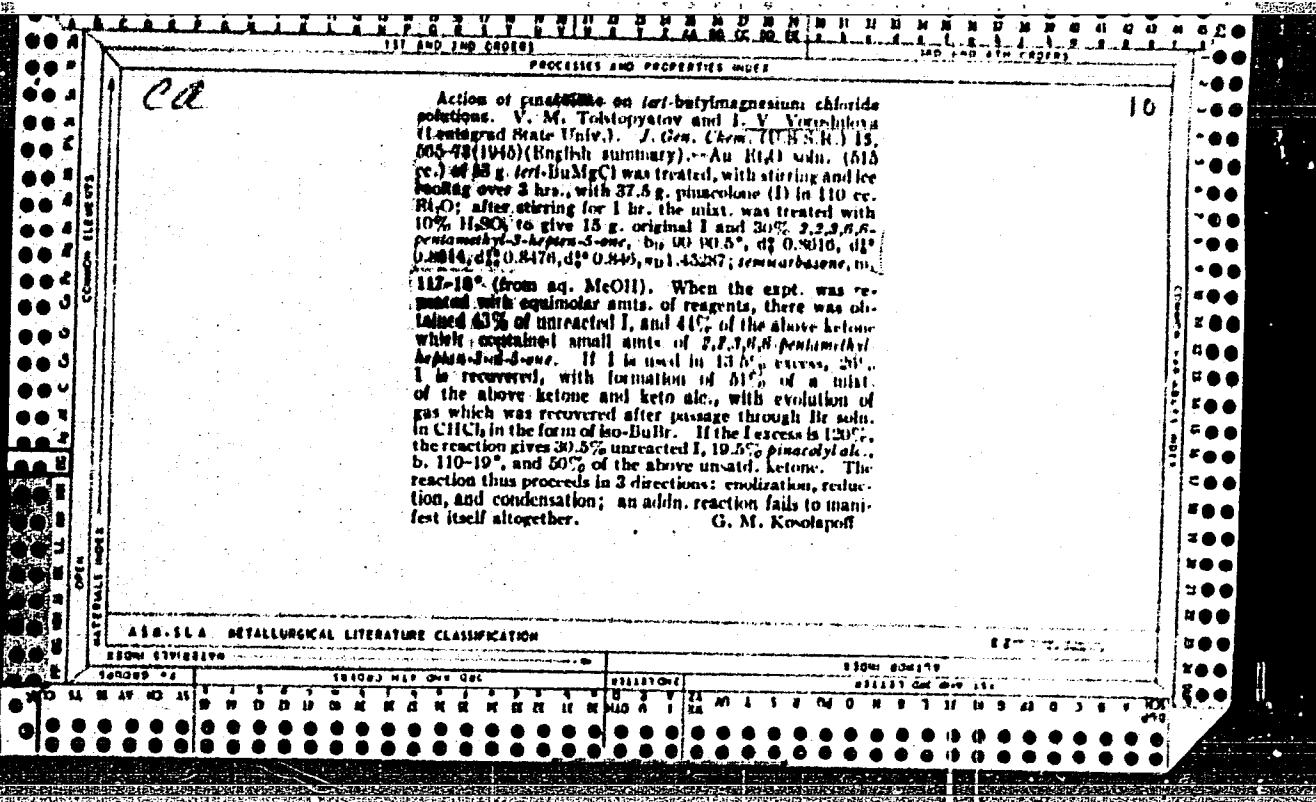
[Textbook for the training of sanitary nurses] Uchebnik dlja
podgotovki sanitarnykh druzhinnits. Izd.5., stereotipnoe.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 273 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Red Cross. Soyuz obshchestv Krasnogo kresta i Krasnogo
polumesyatsa SSSR. Ispolnitel'nyy komitet.
(RED CROSS) (PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING)

VOROSHILOVA, I. V. (student)

"The action of Pinacolone on a Solution of t-Butylmagnesium Chloride." Tolstopiatov, V. M.
and the student Voroshilova, I. V. (p. 565)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1945, Volume 15, no. 6.



VOROSHILOVA, K.A.

U.S.S.R. / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 2, 1958, No 7843

Author : Voroshilova, K. A., Gasparian, E.I.

Inst :

Title : Primary Pulmonary Carcinoma with Extension into the Myocardium.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv Patologii, 1957, 19, No 1, 75-78

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol. 5/7 Cancer July 57

2654. VOROSHILOVA K. A. and GASPARYAN E. I. Moscow. Primary sarcoma of the lung with invasion of the heart muscle (Russian text) Arkh. Patol. 1957, 19/1 (75-78)
Illus. 4

A 51-year-old man suffered from haemoptysis, recurrent fever and left-sided chest pain for 3 yr. Shortly after the onset of his illness 2 sharply circumscribed lesions, the larger about 3.5 cm. in diameter, were demonstrated roentgenologically in the hilum of the left lung. At the time of his last admission an exploratory thoracotomy disclosed replacement of the lower half of the left lung by a large tumour which had invaded the mediastinum, pericardium and the left ventricle of the heart. The patient expired during the operation and an autopsy was performed. Microscopically the tumour was diagnosed as a spindle cell sarcoma. No distant metastases were found.

Wilson - Dearborn, Mich.

VOROSHILOVA, K.A.

VOROSHILOVA, K.A.

Recent results of nephrectomy in renal tuberculosis. Sov.med.
19 no.10:68-71 O '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav.prof. I.M.Epshteyn) pri
kafdre fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav.--zasluzhennyj deyatel'
nauki prof. N.N.Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta.

(TUBERCULOSIS, RENAL, surgery
nephrectomy, results)

(KIDNEYS, surgery
nephrectomy in renal tuberc., results)

VOROSHILOVA, K.A.; GASPARYAN, E.I. (Moskva)

Primary sarcoma of the lung with involvement of the heart muscle.
Arkh. pat. 19 no.1:75-78 '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. N.N. Yelanskiy) i kafedry patologicheskoi anatomii (zav.-prof. A.I. Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, case reports
sarcoma, involvement of heart)
(HEART, neopl.

sarcoma, of lung with involvement of heart)
(SARCOMA, case reports
lung, with involvement of heart)

CP

26

Utilization of slime from the lead-chamber process
slime to replace lead oxide in the production of lead-
chromium pigments. Lab. Zavoda im. Voroshilova,
Odessa. Byull. Lekokrasochek Prom. 1938, No. 11, 48
50; Khim. Referat. Zhur. 1939, No. 5, 111. For the pro-
duction of green chrome pigments it is recommended to
use the lead-chamber slime (which is a waste product of
the H_2SO_4 plants, contg. 29-30% of $PbSO_4$). The $PbSO_4$
is crystallized as $PbCl_2$ by treating the slime with an excess of a
saturated NaCl soln. at room temp. The $PbCl_2$ is treated with
alkali and then converted to the different chromes by the
usual method.

W. R. Henn

ASU-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

26

Production of color pigments "Mars." Lab. Zavoda im. Voroshilova, Odessa. Byull. Luhokratochnol. Prom. 1938, No. 11, 21; Khim. Referat. Zhur. 1939, No. 6, 112. - Yellow "Mars" pigments are made by treatment of a FeCl_3 soln. with a calcd. amt. of KClO_3 and chalk in the form of a very fine suspension. W. R. Heun

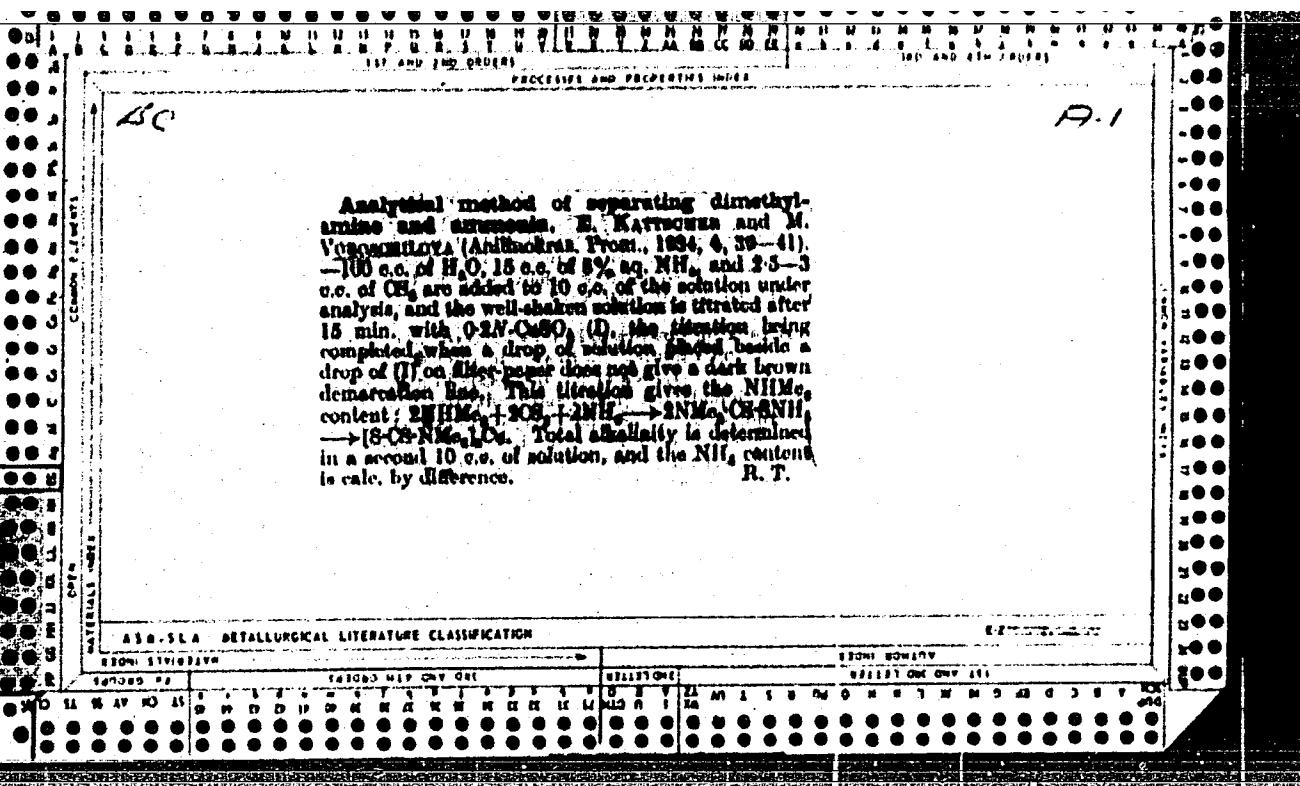
ASG-318 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

7

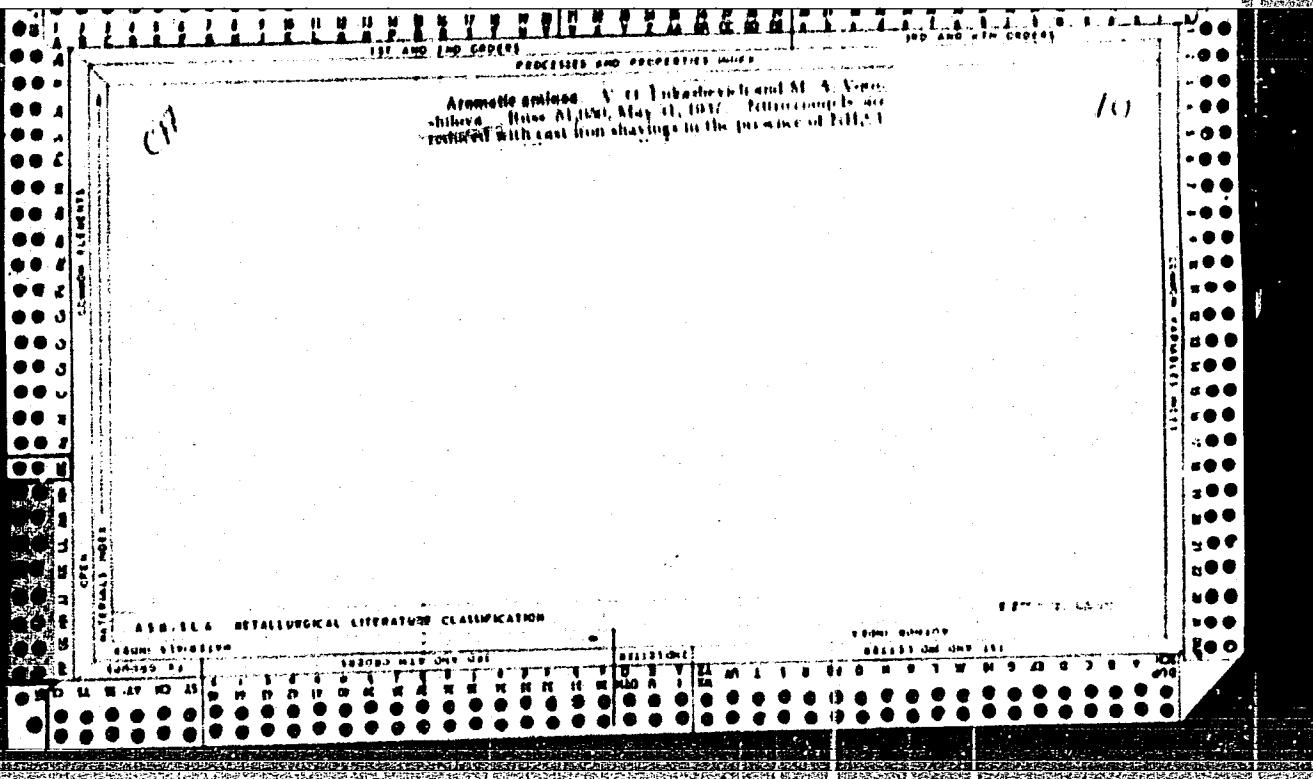
Analytical method of separating dimethylamine and ammonia. B. Katcher and M. Voroshikova. *Anzh.-transchaysk Prog.* 4, 39-41 (1947).—By the action of an excess of CS₂ on aq. Me₂NH, the Me₂NH salt of dimethylthiocarbamic acid is formed: 4Me₂NH + 2CS₂ = 2Me₂N.C(S)SH.NHMe (U. S. pat. 1,782,111 C. A. 25, 313); this with CuSO₄ gives insol. Cu dimethylthiocarbamate and sol. (Me₂NH)₂SO₄ = 2Me₂N.C(S)SH.HNMe + CuSO₄ = (Me₂N.C(S)S)Cu + (Me₂NH)₂SO₄. With an excess of NH₃ in the reaction the Me₂NH in (Me₂NH)₂SO₄ is set free and combines with CS₂: 2Me₂NH + 2CS₂ + 2NH₃ = 2Me₂N.C(S)SH.NH₃ + (NH₃)₂SO₄. Thus with NH₃ 1 mol. of CuSO₄ corresponds to 2 mol. Me₂NH and to 4 mol. without NH₃. Hence the titration of a mixt. of Me₂NH and CS₂ in the presence of an excess of NH₃ with CuSO₄ measures the entire Me₂NH, while in the absence of NH₃, only 1 half of Me₂NH is detd. Into a 250-cc. glass-stoppered Prent-meyer flask place 10 cc. of Me₂NH soln. (24.30 g. in 25% c. p. CS₂ and 15 cc. of 8% NH₃), let stand 15 min. with shaking at 25° and titrate with 0.5 N CuSO₄ with shaking until a neg. spot test is obtained. Det. NH₃ from the total alkyl by titration with HCl and methyl orange. The results are accurate. Chas. Blane

ASTM-A1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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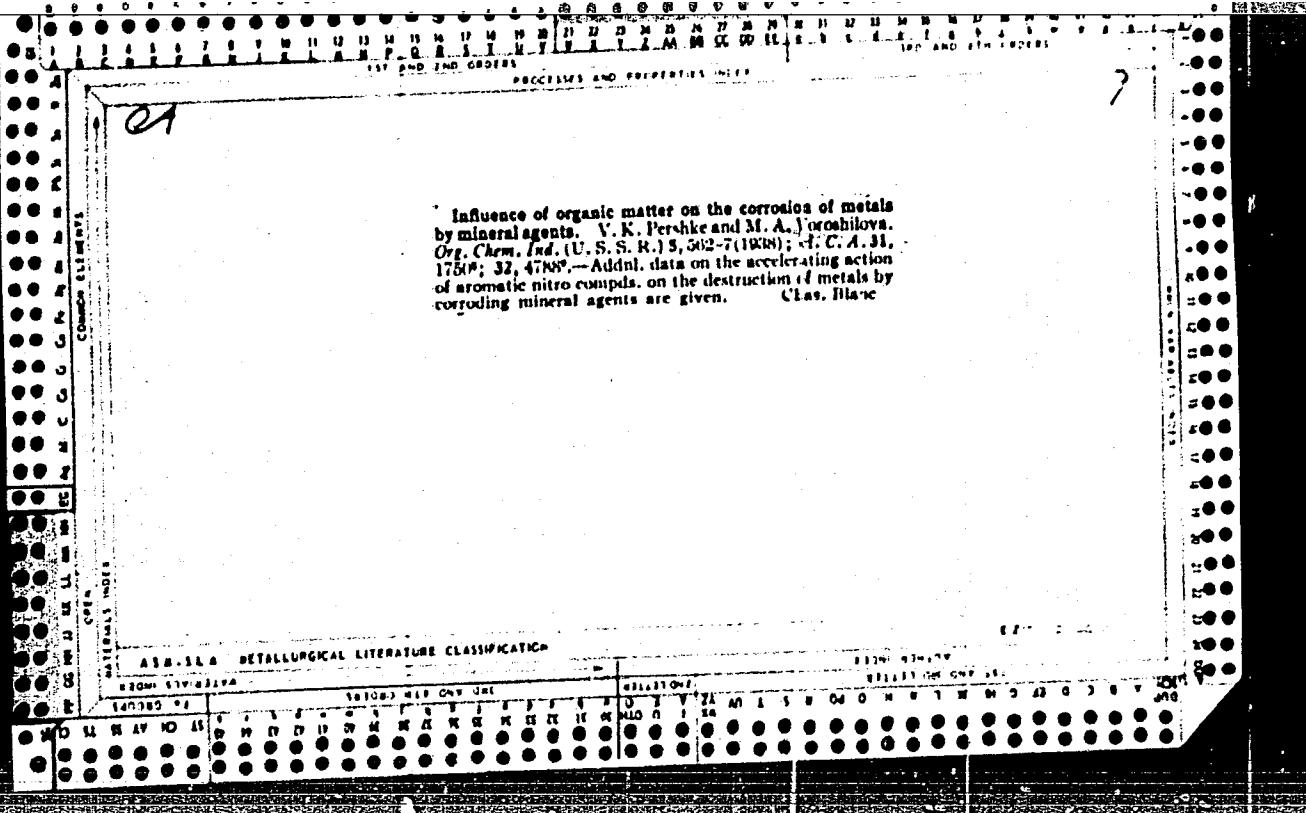
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1ST LETTER	2ND LETTER	3RD LETTER	4TH AND 5TH LETTERS	6TH LETTER
MATERIALS INDEX				
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P.O. 640601				
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H. W.				
6C				

Reduction of nitro-compounds with cast iron
alloys. V. O. LUKASCHENKO and M. A. YONE
SCIENTIA, 10, no. 1, 1955.
2. Red. Fe filings, reduction by Fe filings involves the
conversion of Fe into Fe(OH)_2 , and of Fe(OH)_2 into
 Fe(OH)_3 . The rate of reaction depends on the micro-
structure of the filings and their chemical composition.
Soft, grey, iron, gives highly active filings in
contrast with the harder varieties or, with those
containing little graphite. Rate of reduction in
presence of electrolytes increases with the concn.
of the latter up to a certain point, after which it
commences to decline. With about 0.75N solutions
of the following electrolytes the yields of $\text{NH}_4\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_6$
from Fe(OH)_3 after 22 min. boiling are as follows:
HCl (FeCl₃) 91.5%; (KHN)₂SO₄ 51.5%;
MgCl₂ 57.3%; CaCl_2 42.2%;
 Na_2SO_4 41.4%; NaOH 0.7%. During
the reduction, about 10% Fe(OH)_3 is reduced to
 Fe(OH)_2 in the presence of alkali and of certain
electrolytes. This is probably due to adsorption
of the latter on the surface of the filings, and the
removal of the hydroxyl groups. In these cases
the yield of the metal depends on the temp. of re-
action, which, usually, decreases with time of heating,
but increases with time of boiling. The rate of reduction
depends on the nature of the reaction, with
 Fe(OH)_3 probably owing to adsorption
of the electrolytes. After a certain point, increase
in the concn. of the electrolytes has almost
entirely inhibitory reaction; dissolution
of the filings begins. The rate of reduction
depends on the pH of the medium.
The reduction of Fe(OH)_3 is greatly effected by metallic ions such as
 Al^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , Zn^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , etc., which
have the power to combine with Fe(OH)_3 and Fe(OH)_2 .
When the product is heated, this is oxidized to
 Fe_2O_3 , which is a dark brown powder, rapidly when heated. The
ratio $\text{FeO}:\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ is very variable, depending
on the concn. of FeO . The ratio $\text{FeO}:\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ is not
constant, mainly on the concn. of Fe^{2+} in the
 Fe(OH)_3 by org. products, has the degree of reduc-
tion of the metallic Fe is also important. H. W.

6C



IV. V. O. Lukashevich and M. A. Vorob'ikova. Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.) 4, 233-7 (1937); cf. C. A. 29, 6500; C. A. 32, 5181. - The relative velocities of the reduction of several nitro compds. by Fe turnings in HCl and NH₄Cl solns. were studied by the previous method. α -C₆H₅NO₂ (I) is reduced very slowly (independently of the HCl concn. (88.6% α -C₆H₅NH₂ (II) with 10.1% I in 305 min.). The reaction is greatly accelerated by adding some NH₄Cl to the mixt. (88.8% II in 125 min. and 99.5% I in 125 min.). Yields of 98.8% II in 125 min. and 99.5% II in 167 min. have resulted by introducing 51 g. of fused I and 60 g. Fe and boiling, with stirring, for 2.5 hrs. From the greater rate of reduction of com. I and that of pure I on the addn. of a little HNO₃, it is postulated that in the com. production the reduction is catalyzed by the NH₄Cl formed in the reaction by the decompr. of the contaminating HNO₃. The reduction of α - and β -nitroanisoles in HCl gave max. 90% anilines and considerable resinsification products and nearly 100% in NH₄Cl soln. The reduction of ρ -MeC₆H₄NO₂ proceeds very slowly, giving at the concns. of 0.0123-0.308 N FeCl₃ about equal yields of toluidine (81.5-71%) and at 1.5 N FeCl₃ 31% toluidine.

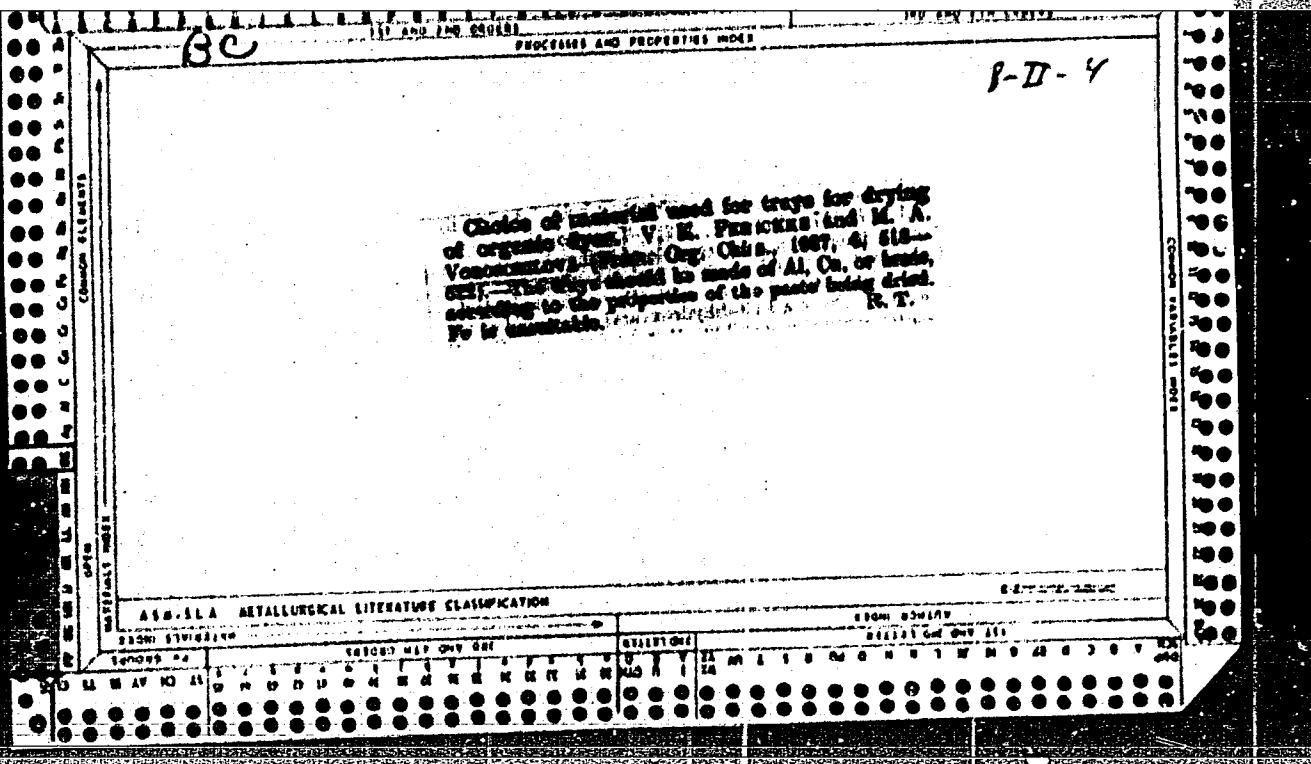
In a NH₄Cl soln. the rate of reduction increases with the electrolytic concn. with a max. 83.9% toluidine. ρ -Nitrophenol is reduced in HCl and NH₄Cl equally slow, though in NH₄Cl soln. 98.2% ρ -phenetidine and no resinsification products are obtained. In the case of these 2 nitro compds. the chem. nature of Fe turnings has no effect on the reaction. The water-sol. p -O₂NCH₂OH is more rapidly reduced than the insol. α -isomer. The reaction proceeds more rapidly in dil. solns. and by gradual addn. of the nitro compds. to the reaction mixt., giving a max. 88% aminophenols. A yield of 98.1% m -C₆H₄(NH₂)₂ (III) and no O₂NCH₂NH₂ (IV) is obtained from in 60 cc. H₂O at 44.8° and at boiling temp. At lower HCl concns. the yield of III decreases and that of IV increases. A method of analysis of III, IV and V in a mixt. for the control of the reduction process is based on the ability of III and inability of IV to couple with PhN₂Cl in AcOH. Filter the reduction mixt., wash the sludge with hot H₂O and C₆H₆, shake the filtrate with excess HCl, evap. the C₆H₆ layer to dryness and weigh and det. the residue as V. Dil. the aq. layer to 2 l., withdraw 50 cc., add 70 cc. of concd. NaOAc and titrate with PhN₂Cl with H acid as indicator. Det. the total amines by treating 200 cc. of the soln. with 35 cc. of concd. HCl and 3-4 g. KBr and titrate rapidly (3-4 min.) with NaNO₂ at 0°. Det. IV by difference. Chas. Illanc.

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Ca
26

Construction materials for pans to drying organic dyes.
V. K. Perelk and M. A. Vurashkova. *Chim Ind.*
(U. S. S. R.) 4, 818-22 (1937).—Because of the corrosive
action of most dyes tested, the use of sheet iron pans for
drying is considered impractical. Excellent results were
obtained with the use of Al and stainless steel drying pans.
Cu and bronze are also suitable materials. The selection
of a metal depends on the nature of each dye and the
contaminating products. Chas. Blanc

ASG-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



*Ca**Q*

The reduction of nitro compounds by cast iron powder.
 V.O. Lukashevich and M. A. Voroshilova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 2, 394-7 (in German 306-7) (1935).
 —The reduction of PhNO_2 to PhNH_2 by Fe results in formation of Fe(OH)_3 and Fe(OH)_2 in varying amounts dependent on the speed of reduction and the state of subdivision of Fe. Gray cast Fe powders are more active than white and these are more active than shavings of wrought Fe. The microcryst. structure of the Fe also affects the activity. The yield of PhNH_2 is markedly dependent on the nature and concn. of the electrolyte used. Increase of electrolyte concn. favors reaction up to an optimum concn. In 32 min. at 100° the following yields were obtained (electrolyte 0.7N): with NH_4Cl , 95.5; $\text{HCl}(\text{FeCl}_3)$, 91.2; $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 80.2; BaCl_2 , 87.3; CaCl_2 , 81.5; MgCl_2 , 68.5; NaCl , 50.4; Na_2SO_4 , 42.2; KBr , 41.0; NaOAc , 10; NaOH , 3.7%. At high p_{H} reduction stopped. Reduction with Fe^{++} depended on p_{H} .
 M. Baltziv

ASB-LSA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E2-172-22-2

VOROSHILOVA, M-A																																																																							
<p>*Constructional Materials for Pans for Drying Organic Dyes. V. K. Ivashke and M. A. Voroshilova (Promstilen, Organika, Khimii (Organic Chem. Ind.), 1937, 4, 615-622; C. Abc., 1938, 32, 4788).—[In Russian.] Because of the corrosive action of most of the dyes tested, the use of sheet-iron pans for drying is considered impracticable. Excellent results were obtained with aluminum and stainless steel drying pans; copper and brass are also suitable. The selection of the materials depends on the nature of each dye and on the contaminating products.—B. (L.)</p>																																																																							
<p style="text-align: right;">4</p> <table border="1"><tr><td colspan="10">ASS-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">TECHNICAL INFORMATION</td><td colspan="2">COURSES MET. ENG. USE</td><td colspan="2">COLLECTIONS</td><td colspan="6">SHELF NUMBER</td></tr><tr><td>SEARCHED</td><td>INDEXED</td><td>SERIALIZED</td><td>FILED</td><td>SEARCHED</td><td>INDEXED</td><td>SERIALIZED</td><td>FILED</td><td>SERIALIZED</td><td>FILED</td><td>SERIALIZED</td><td>FILED</td><td>SERIALIZED</td><td>FILED</td><td>SERIALIZED</td><td>FILED</td></tr><tr><td>W</td><td>U</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>L</td><td>D</td><td>H</td><td>D</td><td>M</td><td>N</td><td>R</td><td>E</td><td>L</td><td>O</td><td>T</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td colspan="16">SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED</td></tr></table>		ASS-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										TECHNICAL INFORMATION		COURSES MET. ENG. USE		COLLECTIONS		SHELF NUMBER						SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	W	U	M	A	L	D	H	D	M	N	R	E	L	O	T	S	SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED																							
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5

LUKASHEVICH, V. O.; VOROSHILOVA, M. A.

"Reduction of Nitro Compounds by Cast Iron Chips," Doklady Akad Nauk USSR 7:
394-397, No 5-6, 1935. (T-2342).

Evaluation B-83873, 28 Mar 55

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

SHKOL'MAN, Ye.Ye.; ZEYDLER, I.I.; VOROSHILOVA, N.M.

Mechanism of the alcoholysis of vegetable oils. Zhur.prikl.khim.
28 no.11:1190-1198 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Chelyabinskogo lakokrasochnogo zavoda.
(Oils and fats) (Alcoholysis)

SHKOL'MAN, Ye.Ye.; VOROSHILOVA, N.M.

Secondary dehydration during the interaction of phthalic anhydride with polyatomic alcohols. Zhur.prikl.khim. 26 no.9:969-975 S '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Chelyabinskogo lakokrasochnogo zavoda.
(Dehydration (Chemistry)) (Phthalic anhydride) (Alcohols)
(CA 47 no.22:12308 '53)

SHKOL'MAN, Ye.Ye., VOROSHILOVA, N.M.

Alcoholysis of vegetable oils. Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.9:
1425-1431 S '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Chelyabinskogo lakokrasochnogo
zavod. (Alcoholysis) (Oils and fats)

KORABLEV, N.M.; VOROSHILOVA, N.M.; SHKOL'MAN, Yo.Ye.

Dispersion of paint pigments in the binder by means of ultrasonic waves. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.4:56-59 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Chelyabinskij filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta lakokrasochnoj promyshlennosti i Chelyabinskij lakokrasochnyj zavod.

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Second - only side informed of the location of oblique

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

VOROTYNTSEVA, N. V.

Antibiotics

Antibiotics and therapy of acute dysentery in children. Fel'd. i akush. No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

CA

6

X-ray investigation of the oxidation of cobalt at high temperatures. V. I. Arkharov and S. A. Vysotskaya. *J. Tech. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)* 6, 781-2 (1939); *Zhur. Fiz.* 1937, II, 3131-2; cf. C. A. 31, 8849. -- X-ray studies of smooth Co specimens oxidized in the air at various temps. (185-800°) indicated that the major portion of the oxidized layer consists of Co_3O_4 , in addn. to which there is a slight amt. of Co_2O_3 . The Co_3O_4 forms the undermost layer directly on the metallic Co. The outer layer consists of Co_2O_3 , so that there is a possibility that under this latter layer there is a very thin layer of Co_3O_4 which cannot be detected by means of x-rays. The relative rate of growth of the Co_3O_4 layer increases with the temp. At low temps., on the other hand, the relative amt. of Co_2O_3 increases.
M. G. Moore

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STANDARD SUBJECT

SUBJECT MAP ONE CAT

SUBJ. NO. 1

SUBJ. NO. 2

SUBJ. NO. 3

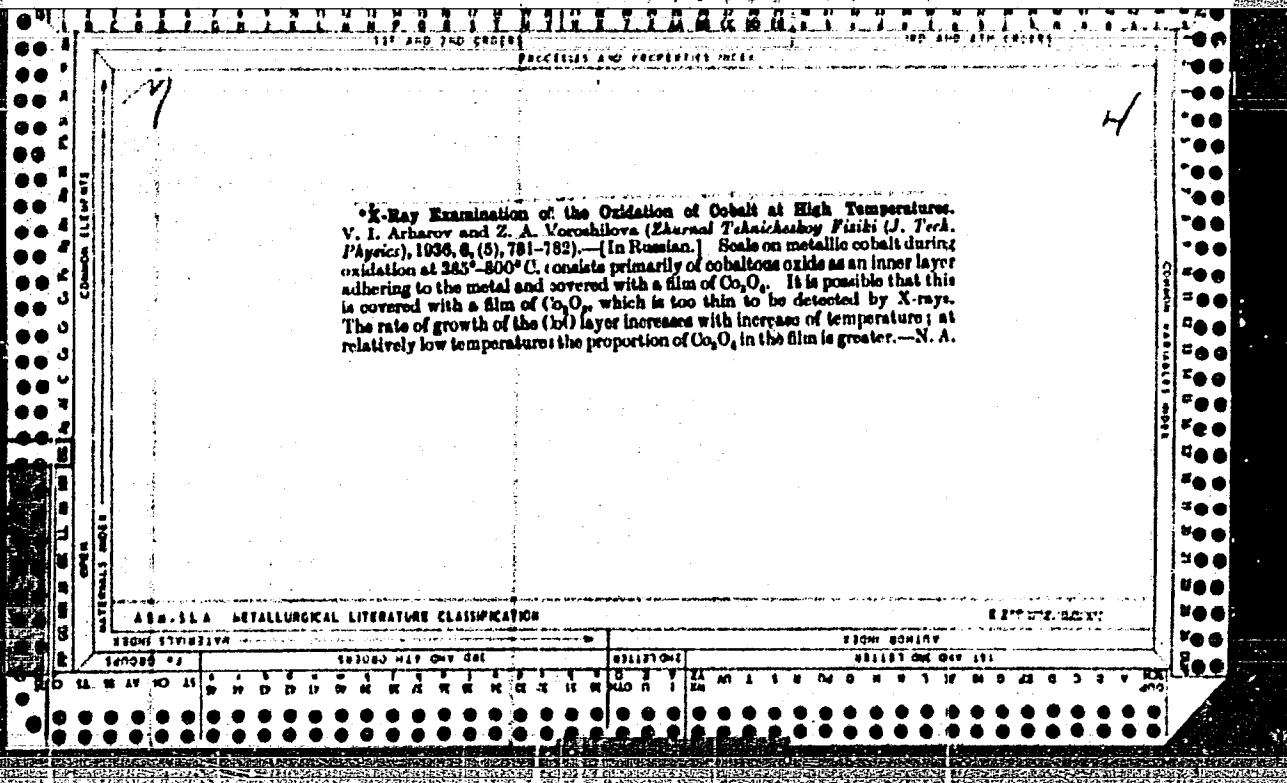
SUBJ. NO. 4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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VOROSHILOVA, M.K.

23/49T85

USSR/Medicine - Poliomyelitis Sep/Oct 48
Medicine - Infection, Experimental

"Poliomyelitis: I, Disease in Monkeys, Caused by
Moscow and Riga Virus Strains," M. K. Voroshilova,
M. P. Chumakov, A. P. Belyayeva, T. A. Shutova,
Sec of Neuroviruses, Inst of Neurol, Acad Med
Sci USSR, 5 pp

"Nevropatol i Psichiat" Vol XVII, No 5

Describes infection of monkeys with filtrates
obtained from human poliomyelitic victims with
five diagrams, and two photographs. Submitted
28 Apr 48.

23/49T85

CHUMAKOV, M.P. and VOROSHILEVA, N.K.

Professor M.P. Chumakov and N.K. Voroshileva, "Voroshileva, "Virology and Epidemiology of Poliomyelitis."

This report contained results of the successful work conducted by the Division of Neurovirus Infections, Institute of Neurology, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, on the virological and epidemiological characteristics of poliomyelitis cases which were observed in various localities of the USSR, and in the period of large poliomyelitis epidemics which occurred in Berlin in 1947-1948. On the basis of their own experience, the authors made a critical review of contemporary literature on this subject.

(Report given at the Joint Scientific Session of the Institute of Neurology and Institute of Virology imeni Ivanovskiy, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and the Scientific Medical Council, Minister of Public Health RSFSR, held from 31 Jan to 3 Feb 1951 in Moscow).

SO:Nevropatologiya i Psikiatriya, No. 2, 1951, pp 93-97

USSR/Virology. Viruses of Man and Animals.

E-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 9, 1957, 35383

Author : Voroshilova, M.K.

Inst :

Title : On the Results of the Virological Study of the Disease Poliomyelitis in the City of Alma-Ata

Orig Pub: Zdravookh. Kazakhstana, 1955, No 11-12, 43-49

Abstract: In 1954-1955, 187 samples of faeces from 160 sick persons, 22 pharynx washes from 14 sick and contacts, and 8 brain samples were tested. The infections of monkeys, cotton rats, mice, and also the method of tissue cultures in revolving test-tubes were utilized. Three strains of type 1 were isolated by the infection of monkeys, two of these from the brain and tonsils of an animal who had died from poliomyelitis, the other from a mixture of faeces from 3 animals sick with the Pontine type of poliomyelitis. Two strains were isolated by the infection of

Card : 1/2

-1-

USSR/Virology. Viruses of Man and Animals.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 9, 1957, 35383

E-3

cotton rats: one was of type 2, the other could not be classified. In the tissue culture, 81 strains of virus were isolated: 77 of type 1; 3 of type 2; 1 non-typed. The virus was isolated in children in 36 out of 70 cases (51.5%) in the age group 0-6; 10 out of 15 in the 7-14 group (66.6%); 24 out of 61 in the 15-30 group (40%); and in 11 out of 51 in the over 31 group (21.5%). In the 1st week of sickness the virus was isolated in 84.6% of the cases; in the 2nd-3rd weeks in 50%; in the 4th-5th weeks, in 33.8%; and in the 6th, in 14.5%. In the paralytic and aparalytic cases the virus was isolated in 66-67%; in the Pontine form in 37.5%. The virus was isolated from washes in 2 of 22 cases. The superiority of the method of isolating viruses in tissue cultures was noted.

Card : 2/2

-2-

VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; CHUMAKOV, M.P.; ZHEVANDROVA, V.I.; ZHAIMANZON, Ye.S.

Isolation and typing of 192 strains of poliomyelitis virus by means
of tissue cultures. Vop.virus. 1 no.1:11-16 Ja-P '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut po izucheniyu poliomielita AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS, culture,
tissue culture, isolation & typing of 192 strains (Rus))
(TISSUE CULTURE,
cultivation of polio. virus, isolation & typing of 192
strains (Rus))

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; ZHEVANDROVA, V.I.; MIRONOVA, L.L.;
ITSELIS, F.G.; ROBINSON, T.A.

Isolation and investigation of the fourth immunological type of
poliomyelitis virus. Vop.virus. 1 no.1:16-19 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut po izucheniiu poliomiyelita AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS,
IV immunol. type, isolation (Rus))

VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; ZHEVANDROVA, V.I.

Methodological instructions on the preparation of basic ingredients
of culture media for in vitro tissue culture. "op.virus. 1 no.2;
52-53 Mr-Ap '56.
(MIRA 10:1)

1. Institut po izucheniyu poliomielita AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(TISSUE CULTURE,
medium, prep. (Rus))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; KIRILLOV, A.G.; ZHEVANDROVA, V.I.

Apparatus for rotating test tubes. Vop.virus. 1 no.2:53-55 Mr-Ap '56.

(MLRA 10:1)

(MICROBIOLOGY, apparatus and instruments,
appar. for rotation of test tubes (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5

VOROSHILOVA, M.K., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; DZAGUROV, S.G., kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Epidemiology of poliomyelitis. Vsel's. i akush. 21 no.11;3-6 N '56.
(POLIOMYELITIS)
(MLRA 9:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5

VOROSHILOVA, M. K., ZHIVANDROVA, V. I., MIRONOVA, L. L., CHUMAKOV, M. P.

"Etiology, epidemiology, and the specific prophylaxis of poliomyelitis."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

VOROSHILOVA, M. K. (Dr.) and CHUMAKOV, M. P. (Dr.)

"Characteristicx of Live Polio Virus Vaccine Produced in the Institute
for Poliomyelitis Research, Acad. Medical Sciences of the USSR, and Comparison to
Sabin's Original Vaccine from Attenuated Polio Virus Strains,"

report available to participants of the Conference on Live Polio Virus Vaccines,
Washington, D. C., 22-26 June 1959 (sponsored by WHO, and Pan American Health Organization)

Inst. for Poliomyelitis Research, AMS USSR

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5

VOROSHILOVA, M.K.

Work of the virology section of the Sixth International Congress on
Tropical Medicine and Malaria. Vop. virus. 4 no.1:119 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(VIRUS DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; VASIL'YEVA, K.A.; BAKINA, M.N.; DROZDOV,
S.G.; PODSEDOVSKIY, T.S.; KOSTINA, K.A.; SHIRMAN, G.A.; YANKEVICH,
O.D.; USPENSKIY, Yn.B.; ASHMARINA, Ye.Ye.

Preliminary report on massive peroral immunization of the population
against poliomyelitis with live virus vaccine from attenuated Sabin
strains. Vop.virus. 4 no.5:520-533 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut po izucheniiyu poliomiyelita AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS, IMMUNOL.)

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; GAGARINA, A.V.; LASHKEVICH, V.A.; DZAGUROV, S.G.; RAL'F, N.M.;
PLEYER, G.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; ECBINZON, I.A.

Comparative characteristics of living poliomyelitis vaccine prepared
at the Institute of Poliomyelitis Research of the Academy of Medicine
of the U.S.S.R. and Sabin's vaccine from attenuated strains of the
poliomyelitis virus. Vop.virus. 4 no.5:533-537 8-0 '59.

1. Institut po izucheniyu poliomyelita AMN SSSR, Moskva,
(POLIOMYELITIS, immunol.) (MIRA 13:2)

VOROSHILOVA, M.K.

Mass serological examination of the population in the USSR for antibodies against enteroviruses and its importance for the epidemiology and prophylaxis of poliomyelitis and serous meningitis.
J.hyg.epidem., Praha 4 no.3;289-291 '60.

1. Institute of Poliomyelitis of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.

(POLIOMYELITIS immunol.)

(MENINGITIS immunol.)

(VIRUS DISEASES immunol.)

VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; TOL'SKAYA, Ye.A.; LAVROVA, I.K.; KOROLEVA, G.A.

Risk of malignant degeneration of continuously growing cell cultures
and their use for virological purposes. Vop.virus. 5 no.3:360-
367 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Laboratoriya immunologii Instituta po izucheniyu poliomiyelita
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(VIRUSES)

(NEOPLASMS)

VOROSHILOVA, M.K.

Mass serological examination for the presence of antibodies against enteroviruses in the population of U.S.S.R. and its value in the epidemiology and prevention of poliomyelitis and serous meningitis.
Cesk.epidem.mikrob.imun.9 no.5/6:384-386 J1'60.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum poliomyelitidy AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS immunol)
(MENINGITIS immunol)

CSUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSILOVA, N.K.; VASZILJEVA, K.A.; IAKINA, M.N.;
ASMARINA, E.E.; DOBROVA, I.N.; DROZDOV, SZ.G.; JANKEVICS, O.D.;
PODSZEDLOVSZKIJ, T.SZ.; SZOKOLOVA, I.SZ.; SIEMAN, G.A.; BOJKO, V.M.

Oral mass immunization of the population of the Soviet Union
against poliomyelitis with live vaccine prepared from attenuated
Sabin strains. Orv.hetil. 101 no.4:109-117 Ja '60.

- 1. Orvostudomanyi Akademia, oliomyelitis Kutato Intezet, Moszkva.
(POLIOMYELITIS immunol.)

CHUMAKOV, M.P., prof., otv. red.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K., red.; DZAGUROV, S.G., red.; DROZDOV, S.G., red.; ZEYTLENOK, N.A., red.; LASHKEVICH, V.A., red.; SHAPIRO, S.L., red.;

[Poliomyelitis peroral live vaccine; papers] Poliomielitnaia peroral'naia zhivaia vaksina; materialy. Pod red. M.P. Chumakova. Moskva, 1961. 658 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Moskva, Institut poliomielita i virusnykh ontsefalitov. Nauchnaya sessiya. 4th, Moscow, 1960. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Chumakov).

(POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE)

VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; TARANOVA, G.P.

Evaluation of a serological examination of infants vaccinated during their neonatal stage with live poliomyelitis vaccine prepared from Sabin's strains. Vop. virus. 6 no.6:700-704, N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut poliomiyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE)

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; DROZDOV, S.G.; DZAGUROV, S.G.; LASHKEVICH, V.A.; MIRONOVA, L.L.; RAL'F, N.M.; GAGARINA, A.V.; DOBROVA, I.N.; ASIMARINA, Ye.Ye.; SHIRMAN, G.A.; FLEYER, G.P.; TOL'SKAYA, Ye.A.; SOKOLOVA, I.S.; EL'BERT, L.B. (Moskva); SINYAK, K.M. (L'vov)

Some results of the work in mass immunization of the population of the Soviet Union against poliomyelitis with live vaccine from Sabin strains. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.4:30-43 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Instituta poliomyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR.
(POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE) (POLIOMYELITIS--PREVENTION)

VOROSILOVA, M.K. [Voroshilova, M.K.]

Investigations of viral enteropathies in the U.S.S.R. Stud. cercet.
inframicrobiol. 13 no.5:533-536 '62.

1. Institutul pentru cercetarea poliomielitei si a encefalitelor
virotice-Moscova al Academiei de stiinte medicale a U.R.S.S.
(ENTEROVIRUS INFECTIONS) (ENTEROCOLITIS, ACUTE)
(GASTROENTERITIS) (DYSPEPSIA) (DIARRHEA)
(DYSENTERY)

CIUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSILOVA, M.K.; DZAGUROV, S.G.; DROZDOV, S.G.; LASKEVICI,
V.A.; MIRONOVA, L.L.

Results of investigations made in the past 4 years on the immunization
of several Soviet populations with poliomyelitis live vaccine (Sabin
type) administered orally. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 13 no.5:
589-591 '62.

1. Institutul pentru cercetarea poliomielitei si a encefalitelor
virotice al Academiei de stiinte medicale a U.R.S.S.
(POLIOMYELITIS) (POLIOVIRUS VACCINE, ORAL)

VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; BALAYAN, M.S.; TOLSKAYA, E.A.; YUROVETSKAYA, A.L.

Relationships between neurovirulence and antigenic and other properties of type 2 poliovirus strains. Acta virol. 7 no.3:286 My '63.

1. Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitides, U.S.S.R.
Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow,
(POLIOVIRUS) (ANTIGENS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

L 12591-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002519

8/0248/63/000/016/0005/0015

44

AUTHOR: Chumakov, M. P.; Voroshilova, M. K.; Dzagurov, S. G.; Drozdov, S. G.; Lashkevich, V. A.; Mironova, L. L.; Ral'f, N. M.; Sinyak, K. M.; Bartoshevich, Ye. N.; Vasil'yeva, K. A.; Gagarina, A. V.; Grachev, V. P.; Zhevandrov, V. I.; Taranova, G. P.; Koroleva, G. A.; Kukayn, R. A.; Robinzon, I. A.; Tyufanov, A. V.; El'bert, L. G.

TITLE: Results of live vaccine mass immunization against poliomyelitis and the outlook for eradicating this disease

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 6, 1963, 5-15.

TOPIC TAGS: Poliomyelitis, immunization, vaccine, Salk, Sabin

ABSTRACT: This article is a survey of the fight against polio in the Soviet Union with special emphasis on the live vaccine mass immunization program during the past four years. In 1954 polio became a serious problem in the USSR and in 1955 the Poliomyelitis Institute was formed as part of the Academy of Medical Sciences. At first, Salk vaccine was produced (at Moscow and Sverdlovsk) and from 1957 to 1961 more than 2 million children were inoculated. Late in 1961 10 million experimental doses of the Sabin live vaccine were prepared and in

Card 1/3

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January 1959 the Institute switched to developing live vaccine on a large scale. In 1961, when international needs for a purer live vaccine were developed, the Institute solved the problem of purifying Sabin's culture strains from admixture to latent monkey virus no. 40 (OV sub 40) by using kidney cultures from green marmosets rather than from monkeys. At the end of biocontrol, 1 M solution MgCl sub 2 was added to increase virus thermostability in transit and to avoid microbe or virus contamination. Between 1959 and 1962 the Soviet Union exported over 153 million vaccine doses (mostly in lozenge form) to 20 countries (Table 1). In the USSR 95% of all inoculations from 1960 to 1962 were in lozenge form with oral liquid vaccine given only to babies. The great advantage of live vaccine establishes local immunity at the sites of virus entry into the body. Such immunity prevents transmittal of virus by "symptomless" cases. Studies of children inoculated with live vaccine show a marked increase in the number of antibodies in all age groups and a total absence of "wild" polio virus strains in feces tests of healthy children. From 1959 to 1962 over 217,879,000 doses of live vaccine have been administered in the USSR. Of these, 91,300,000 were first inoculations and 126,579,000 were second inoculations. Fig. 3 shows a sharp decrease (almost to zero) in the incidence of polio in the USSR for 1962. The following immunization plan is recommended: immunization of trivalent (types, I, II, and III) live vaccine for children aged 2 to 12 mos for intervals of 6 to 12 weeks and annual.

Card 2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP3002519

oral revaccination with trivalent live vaccine for children ages 1 to 8-15 years. Revaccination can be given in two doses at intervals of 6 to 12 weeks. The number of annual revaccinations can probably be cut down eventually to 4 or 5 after the basic three vaccinations (types I, II, and III). The outlook for winning the fight against polio in the USSR is very encouraging. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 12Jul63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AD	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 00

Card 3/3

TSUKER, M.B.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; LESHCHINSKAYA, Ye.V.; BELYAYEVA, A.P.;
ANDREYEVA, A.S.

Problem of poliomyelitis-like diseases. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63
no.10:1471-1477 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut poliomiyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov (dir. -prof.
M.P. Chumakov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

VOROSHILOVA, Marina Konstantinovna; ZHEVANDROVA, Vera Ivanovna;
BALAYAN, Mikhail Surenovich; KARON, I.I., red.

[Methods for the laboratory diagnosis of enterovirus
infections] Metody laboratornoi diagnostiki enterovirus-
nykh infektsii. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 151 p.
(MIRA 18:2)

AGOL, V. I.; TOL'SKAYA, Ye. A.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.

Phenotypic of guanidine mutations of the poliomyelitis virus.
Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.2:433-436 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

I. Institut poliomiyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR i
Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted November 19,
1964.

Voroshilova, N.M.

SHKOL'MAN, Ye.Ye.; VOROSHILOVA, N.M.

Mechanism of thermal decomposition of the interaction products
between phthalic anhydride and polyatomic alcohols. Zhur.prikl.
khim. 29 no.7:1122-1127 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Chelyabinskogo lakokrasochnogo
zavoda.

(Thermochemistry) (Phthalic anhydride) (Alcohol)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

S/282/63/000/001/004/011
A059/A126

AUTHORS: Korablev, N.M., Voroshilova, N.M., Shkol'man, Ye.Ye.

TITLE: Dispersion of pigments for varnishes and paints in the binder with the aid of ultrasound

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, 47. Khimicheskoye i kholograficheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1963, 7, abstract 1.47.44 (Lakokrasochnye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, 1962, 56 - 59)

TEXT: The dispersion process of zinc-white paints in the binder is examined with different paint concentrations using magnetostrictive and piezoelectric converters as the generator of ultrasound. It has been established that, instead of rubbing zinc-white paints in ball and color mills, their pastes can be treated with ultrasound having a frequency of 18 kc and an intensity of 3 w/cm². Enamels prepared with ultrasound and filtered show no qualitative difference as compared to enamels prepared under the usual operating conditions. There are 3 figures and 4 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5

~~Voroshilova, N.M.~~
ZEYDLER, I.I.; SHKOL'MAN, Ye.Ye. ~~VOROSHILOVA, N.M.~~

The mechanism of alcoholysis of vegetable oils. Zhur.prikl.khim.
29 no.8:1275-1282 Ag '56. (MIRA 10:10)

1.TSentral'naya laboratoriya Chelyabinskogo lakokrasochnogo zavoda.
(Alcoholysis) (Oil and fats)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

VOROSHILOV, N.M.

Hydrolysis of triglycerides of vegetable oils. F. P. Stepanov, I. I. Zeldner, and N. M. Voroshilova (Lacquer and Paint Inst., Chelyabinsk). *Zhur Tekhn Khim* 28, 1199-80(1955). Glycerolysis of linseed and cottonseed oils and of rosin was studied, both in open vessels and under inert atmosphere. The normal glycerolysis process is complicated by side reactions which decrease the yield of monoglyceride and lower its HO no. These reactions are aided by high temp., time, the use of lightly polymerized oils, and losses of free glycerol. The main side reactions are: reversal of glycerolysis and formation of polyglycerols. Glycerolysis should be conducted in an opp. with a reflux condenser to eliminate the loss of glycerol which aids the reversal of glycerolysis. Any means designed to lower the operating temp. and reduce the duration of reaction serve to improve the yield of monoglycerides. A long reaction time also aids polymerization of the oils. (2) G. M. Kosolapoff

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THE STANDARD EDITION OF THE 1970 EDITION
1970 ED. 475-121

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001861010018-5"

SHKOL'MAN, Ye.Ye.; VOROSHILOVA, N.M.

Vat residues in the production of phthalic anhydride. Zhur.
prikl.khim. 34 no.8:1861-1867 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. TSentral'naya zavodskaya laboratoriya Chelyabinskogo
lakokrasochnogo zavoda.
(Phthalic anhydride)

LOKSHIN, E.Yu., doktor ekon. nauk; ANDREYEVA, O.I., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; VOROSHILOVA, T.S., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; SADOMTSEV, V.K., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; SMIRNOV, P.V., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; TARAS'YANTS, R.B., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; FASOLYAK, N.D., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; LOZOV, Ya.D., st. prepod.; SHMELEVA, Z.S., st. prepod.; NOVIKOV, D.T., aspirant; PORA-LEONOVICH, B.N.; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, V.V.; BURSHTEYN, I.I.; EYDEL'MAN, B.I., red.; MOZGALEVSKAYA, S.A., mlad. red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the supplying and selling of materials and equipment] Spravochnik po material'no-tehnicheskому snabzheniiu i sbytu. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 344 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik ekonomicheskogo otdela Upravleniya material'no-tehnicheskogo snabzheniya Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Moskovskogo gorodskogo ekonomicheskogo rayona (for Pora-Leonovich).
2. Nachal'nik otdela snabzheniya 1-go Gosudarstvennogo podshipnikovogo zavoda (for Aleksandrovskiy).

LOKSHIN, E.Yu., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; ANDREYEVA, O.I., kand.ekon.nauk;
VOROSHILOVA, T.S., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; TARAS'YANTS, dotsent,
kand.ekon.nauk; FASOLYAK, N.D., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; EYDEL'MAN,
M.R., kand.ekon.nauk; YAKOBI, A.A., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk;
PISKUNOV, V., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn.red.

[Economics of the supply of materials and equipment; a textbook]
Ekonomika material'no-tehnicheskogo snabzheniya; uchebnoe posobie.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1960. 510 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Industrial procurement)

LOKSHIN, E.Yu., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; ANDREYEVA, O.I., kand. ekon. nauk; VOROSHILOVA, T.S., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; TARAS'YANTS, R.B., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; FASOLIYAK, N.D., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; EYDEL'MAN, M.R., kand. ekon. nauk; YAKOBI, A.A., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; TYAGAY, Ye., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn. red.

[Economics of the supply of materials and equipment] Ekonomika material'no-tehnicheskogo snabzheniya; uchebnoe posobie. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1953. 510 p. (Industrial procurement) (MIRA 16:7)

VOROSHILOVA, Ye.

Microflora of the rhizosphere of agricultural plants. Mikrobiol. zhur. 14 no.2:
55-63 '52. (MIRA 6:11)

1. Z kafedri antibiotikiv i mikrobiologii Kiiv's'kogo dershavnogo universitetu
im. T.G.Shevchenka. (Soil microorganisms)

VOROSHILOVA, Ye.A.

Microflora of the rhizosphere of kok-saghys. Mikrobiologiya
23 no.1:43-45 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Kok-saghys) (Soil microorganisms)

VOROSHILOVA, Ye.A.

The effect of an apple tree on the quantity of micro-organisms of the
soil. Mikrobiologija 25 no.6:697-699 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Umanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut
(SOIL, microbiol.
high numbers of bacteria & fungi in rhizosphere of
apple trees)
(BACTERIA
soil, high numbers in rhizosphere of apple trees)
(YUNGI
same)

VOROSHILOV, Yu.I.; NEDOTKO, P.A.

Use of mineral fuel and related changes in the natural environment.
Okhr. prir. i zapov. delo v SSSR no. 6:5-14 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Fly ash). (Atmosphere) (Geochemistry)

VOROSHILOVSKAYA, S.P. (Stanislav)

Changes in the content of iron, zinc, and copper in the organs
and tissues of animals in acute adrenal insufficiency. Probl.
endok. i gorm. no.2:15-17'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - dotsent V.S.
Raytsev) i kafedry biokhimii (zav. - dotsent G.A. Babenko)
Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent
G.A.Babenko).

(METALS IN THE BODY) (ADRENAL GLANDS—DISEASES)

VOROSHIN, V. I.

23335. Za vysokuyu proizvodstvennyu kul'turu. *[s primech red.]*. Tckstil.
Prom-St', 1949, No. 6, c. 8

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

ACC NR: AP7002444

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/000/012/0067/0069

AUTHOR: Voroshnin, L. G.; Lyakhovich, L. S.; Funshteyn, Ya. N.

ORG: Belorussian Polytechnic Institute (Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Boronizing of steel using boron-containing powder mixtures

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 12, 1966,
67-69

TOPIC TAGS: boronizing, ~~boronized layer, boronized steel~~, BORON STEEL,
~~METHYL POWDER, CORROSION RESISTANT STEEL~~

ABSTRACT: The process of boronizing steel with boron-containing powders is described. The powders involved were boron carbide, 18% ferroboron and ferroboral (14% B; 7.44% Si; 15.28% Al and the balance iron). Test pieces from 40 grade steel (0.38% C; 0.34% Si; 0.75% Mn; 0.08% Cr; 0.024% S; 0.029% P) measuring 5, 10, and 15 mm in diameter and 20 mm in length were ground, degreased with carbon tetrachloride, and placed in quartz pipes filled with boron-containing powder. The ends of the pipes were sealed off (one by soldering and the other with a heat-resistant paste). The effects of boronizing were then studied

Card 1/2

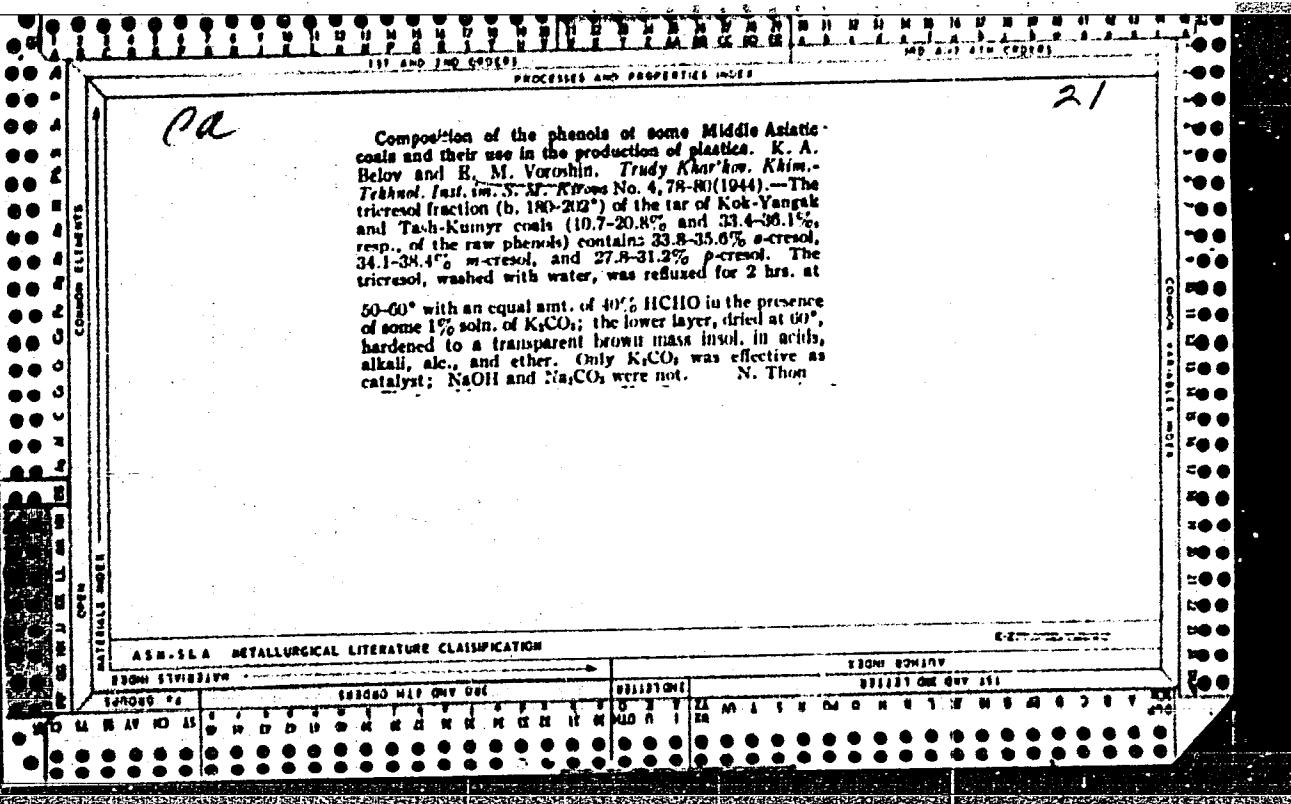
UDC: 621.785.34:661.65

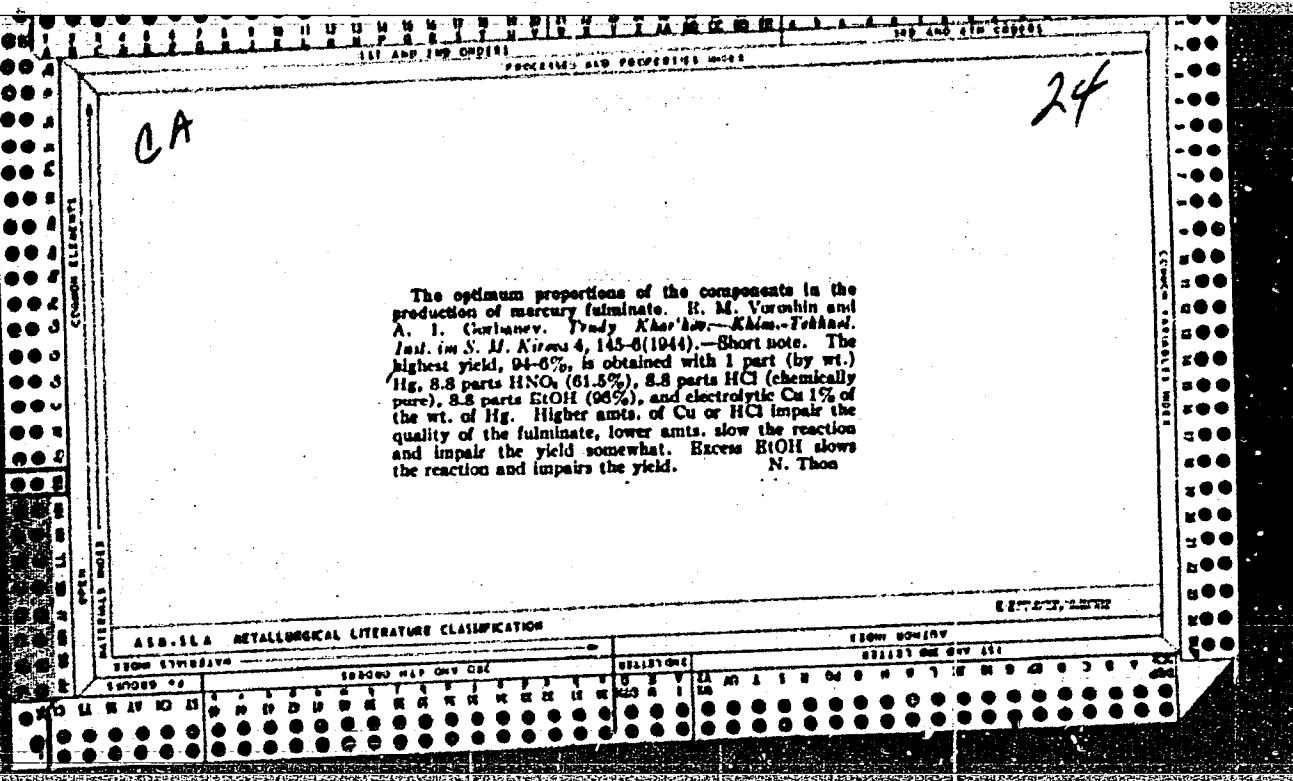
ACC NR: AP7002444

under various temperature conditions. The following was concluded: Ferroboron and ferroboral used as the powders for boronizing fail to provide an adequate degree of saturation: the boride layer formed did not exhibit sufficient wear-resistance but seemed, however, to have an increased resistance to corrosion and to high-temperature oxidation. It is found that boron carbide used as the boronizing powder provides a maximum degree of surface hardening and that the optimum conditions for boronizing are heating at 1000—1050C for 4—6 hr. Diagrams in the original text show 1) the depth of the boride layer as a function of temperature and time and 2) the effects of alloying elements on the depth of the layer boronized with various powders. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 002/OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

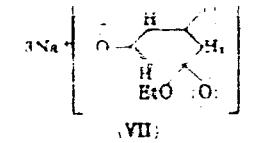
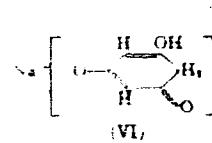




VOKOSHI N. I.

Keto-enol tautomerism of phenols. Spectrographic study of phloroglucinol and some of its derivatives. S. A. at 3420 (12,500), 3400 (26,000), 3442 (26,850), and 3150.

evidence of the keto-enol tautomerism of pentamethylphloroglucinol due to steric hindrance by the δ Me groups. (d) The spectrum of pentamethylphloroglucinol (pentamethyl-3,5-diketo-1-hydroxycyclohexene) (V) in EtOH (10^{-2} M) resembles that of dibydroresorcinol (Miyashita and Shcherbak, C.A. 33, 4585), strong band λ max. 2640 (ν 4000), nm 2380-2280 (1000), and 2180 (10,000). the similarity is due to equil between 2 tautomeric structures. In both instances, addition of EtONa shifts the long-wave edge of the bands to longer λ and raises their intensity; the 2 spectra draw even closer together



presence of EtONa (1:1 mol.): the keto-enol band (λ 3420) is very weak ($\nu = 2900$) in VII and is altogether absent in IX. A comparison of the spectra of V, VII

S E C R E T

V is a cyclic hemiacetal which is formed by the condensation of two molecules of I. In H₂O and in EtOH it exists in equilibrium between enol and keto-enol structures; the similarity of V in H₂SO₄ and EtONa indicates a common keto-enol structure. IV can undergo no tautomeric transformations. Diln. of the H₂SO₄ soln. of I, VIII, IX, and II with EtOH (10:1) decomposes the xanthium cations and restores the original structures. Conversely, the action of H₂SO₄ and of EtONa on I and on others does not result in intermediate formation from the xanthium into the lactone form but rather in the poly-lactone structures.

VOROSHIN, E. M.

Spectrographic investigation of the structure of phenols and some of their derivatives. E. M. Voroshin (Kharkov Zootech. Inst.). Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Ser. Fiz. 17, 717-22 (1953).—Ultraviolet absorption curves are shown of: (1) solns. of benzene, phenol, pyrocatechol, and hydroquinone in hexane, (2) phenol, pyrocatechol, hydroquinone, phenyl acetate, and pyrocatechol and hydroquinone diacetates in EtOH, (3) phenol, pyrocatechol, hydroquinone, anisole, veratrole, guaiacol, and hydroquinone mono- and dimethyl ether in EtOH + EtONa (1-5 mols.), (4) phloroglucinol, phloroglucinol mono-, di-, and trimethyl ether, phloroglucinol triacetate, and pentamethylphloroglucinol in EtOH and EtOH contg. 1-100 mols. EtONa. In neutral soln. all phenols show a band corresponding to an enol structure. The individual differences between phenols are very apparent in alk. soln. Initially a salt is formed and the phenol band is enhanced. With further addn. of EtONa a new band appears (at 3800 Å, for pyrocatechol), indicating a nonreversible chem. reaction (condensation). However the methyl derivs. of phenol are not modified by alkali. The enol derivs. of phloroglucinol have the phenol absorption band in neutral and alk. soln., whereas the keto derivs. show substantially different curves. Action of EtONa on phloroglucinol is reversible. It leads to a ketonization of one of the hydroxyl groups and with excess alcoholate to ketonization of a 2nd OH group. Not less than 3 nonsubstituted hydroxyl H atoms are necessary for the full development of the keto-enol band. In H₂SO₄ soln. appear unstable oxonium compds. which are easily hydrolyzed or alcoholized.

S. Pakswar

VOROSHIN, YE.M.

AUTHOR: USOVA, Ye.M., VOROSHIN, Ye.M. 20-6-34/59
TITLE: On the Structure of Hydroxamic Acids and some of their Derivatives
by means of Infrared Spectroscopy. (Issledovaniye stroyeniya
gidroksamovykh kislot i nekotorykh ikh proizvodnykh metodom infra-
krasnoy spektroskopii, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 6, pp 1306-1309
(U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT: The properties of benz-hydroxamic acids were closely investigated,
but hitherto, no sufficient explanation has been found for their
chemical structure. A double structure was ascribed to them;
either the oxygen atom is attached by a double binding to the first
carbon atom outside the benzenecycle, or it is attached to a
nitrogen atom in the hydroxyle. A still greater uncleanness exists
concerning the aryl derivative of dibenzhydromamic acid - the
tribenz hydroxylamine which exists in two crystal modifications α
and β with different melting temperatures and solubility. According
to some authors they are physical polymorphs, others count them
among the tautomers, i.e. hydroxamic- and hydroxymic forms, not one
of which explains to what modification this or the other structure
can be ascribed. In order to decide these questions investigations
concerning their transformation into one another were carried out,
and furthermore also measurement of the dipole-momenta was carried

Card 1/2

20-6-34/59

On the Structure of Hydroxamic Acids and some of their Derivatives
by means of Infrared Spectroscopy.

out according to SIDGWICK. Transformation into one another in the case of heating of the α - and β -forms were not observed. Under the action of nitrogenous solvents (pyridine, nitrobenzene, aniline, and chinoline) the transformation of the less stable β -form into the α -form was detected, so that is certain that they are not polymorphs. Investigations of the infrared absorption spectra prove the existence of a group with an oxygen atom affixed to carbon by means of a double binding. (4 illustrations, 2 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION: Charkov Zootechnical Institute.
PRESENTED BY: A.N.NESMEYANOV, Member of the Academy.
SUBMITTED: 12.10.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ODINOKOV, V., podpolkovnik; VOROSHNIN, I., mayor

Training in firing from tanks. Voen. vest. 41 no.1:104-108
Ja '62. (MIRA 16:11)

J 23909-66

ACC NR: AF6014954

SOURCE CODE: UR/0227/65/000/008/0023/0025

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, Yu. A.; Voroshilin, Ye. A.; Biyevets, N. L.; Krylov, A. G.

24
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Construction of a container glassware storage warehouse of reinforced concrete

SOURCE: Promyshlennoye stroitel'stvo, no. 8, 1965, 23-25

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, construction, lacquer, corrosion protection

ABSTRACT: A description is given of the construction of a 24 X 43 meter warehouse with supporting frame made of prefab arches each consisting of six straight sections of reinforced concrete, bolted together. The prefab sections were compacted, heat-hardened for 4 hours at 70°C, reinforced with steel mesh and given an anti-corrosion coating of bituminous lacquer. They were then stored in special holding racks, in which they were also transported to the construction. Photographs show the forming, transporting and assembly of the individual straight sections into arches, as well as the completed warehouse. A table shows the expenditure of materials manpower and money per square meter of horizontal projection involved in the construction. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 BK

UDC: 624.023.8:725.35

VOROSHIN, YE. M.

20-1-33/64

AUTHOR: USOVA, B.M., VOROSHIN, YE. M.
TITLE: The Problem Concerning the Structure of Benzhydroxame Acids and
Some of their Derivatives. (K voprosu o stroyenii benzgidrok-
samovykh kislot i nekotorykh ikh proizvodnykh, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 1, pp 120-123
(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: For the determination of the structural peculiarities of benzhydroxamic acids and of the α , β -form of tri-benzhydroxilamine (in the liquid phase) investigations were carried out of the absorption spectra in the ultraviolet domain of the benzamid solutions, the mono- and di-benzhydroxamic acids, as well as of the α , β -forms of tri-benzhydroxilamine. Investigation of the electron spectra of the solution of the aforementioned compounds was carried out by the method of ultraviolet spectrography (according to V. HENGEL) with the spectrograph ISP-22. The effect produced by concentrated 96% sulphuric acid on benzamid causes a second absorption band and an increase of the intensity maximum of absorption. The α , and β -forms of tri-benzhydroxilamine in an ethanol solution and of the sodium alcoholates have different spectra. A different spectrum is obtained by the α , β -form of tri-benzhydroxilamine in concentrated 96% sulphuric acid. In the spectra

Card 1/2